# THE SALON OF . '77.

Opening of the Great French Exhibition of Fine Arts.

GEMS OF THE COLLECTION.

A Long Roll of Beauties of the Brush and Chisel.

CLASSIC AND MODERN SUBJECTS.

The American Artists Who Have Painted Their Way Into Favor.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S VISIT.

A Lounging Resort for the Fashionable World of Paris.

**ÆSTHETICS FOR THE MILLION** 

### [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS. May 1, 1877.

The opening of the Salon to-day was marked by the usual concomitants of eager curiosity on the part of the public and of feverish anxiety on the part of the artists and their friends. There is no annual event except, perhaps, that of the Grand Prix, which creates such a flutter of excitement among the cultivated and fashionable residents both native and foreign, of the French metropolis. Among gentlemen the Salon is regarded as one of the most agreeable of lounging places; among ladies as one of the most favorable for the display of their spring toilets. It has killed Longchamps, because the fair habitues of that once fashionable resort find protection for their finery there against the vicissitudes of the weather, and because the men find it a place of convenient rendezvous and prolific of amusement. Of the crowds that daily frequent it perhaps not more than a fourth of the persons composing them are animated by any real taste for art.

It is amusing, after the Salon opens, to hear how it furnishes topics of conversation to society people. Even young girls make themselves acquainted with the jargon of art in order to be enabled to impress their admirers with the extent of their acquirements. The Salon is therefore a godsend to a large class of fashionable idiers, as well as to the odistes and conturfères, who look for its opening as the inauguration of their summer harvest.

To another and more select class it is an event offering great intellectual enjoyment. Here men of high culture and kindred tastes meet to note the progress that has taken place during the past year in one of the great refining influences of life and to compare their mutual impressions.

THIS YEAR S STANDING.

I wish I could say that this year's exhibition showed as marked an improvement in the quality of the pictures as in the quantity sent in. Such, unfortunately, is not the case. The average of merit is perhaps as great as ever but of high class productions the number is very small. The exhion is decidedly inferior to that of last year There are few works of genius. This is in a measure to be accounted for by the fact that artists of ins have become indifferent about exhibiting their works at the Salon, and some positively decline doing so. This repugnance is, I presume, to works and do not care to waste time in painting for the public gratification.

The number of pictures sent in this year largely exceeded that of any previous exhibition. The jury passed judgment on no less than 7,923 oil paintings and drawings, of which a little more than a third were admitted. Out of this latter number only 49 were classed as No. 1, and 160 as No. 2. To the public is left the task of classifying the remainder.

## THE PICTURES.

The following is a brief review of the works which constitute the chief features of the exhibition:-

Barrier P I A exhibits a portrait of Coneval de Palikao, the hero of Pekin and the chief mourner and undertaker at the death of the Second Empire. The picture is vigorously treated and with all the importance befitting the trists celebrity of its sub-

BAYARD, ENTLE, one of the best decorative artists of France, has two beautiful panels, part of a series which he is painting for the Chateau of Aulnay, in the environs of Paris. The subjects are naturally such as afford full opportunity for the display of brilliant colors, but they are employed with much judgment. The scenes are chiefly pastoral, and rival those of Watteau in their spirit and gracefulness. It is a pity that this style of decoration is not employed more in the United States.

BERTIER, F. E., exhibits two fine portraits-one of Mrs. General Sickles, a very beautiful woman, and the other of Mme. Thurr, the Hungarian gen-

BERNE-BELLECOUR exhibits another of his spirited episodes of the Franco-German war, entitled "Combat dans une Tranchée." Pictures by artists who, like M. Bellecour, have taken part in scenes of this

description will always be-regarded with interest. BONNAT exhibits a portrait of that much abused. much lauded and much himned little Frenchman whom Bismarck once designated as "the tallest and smallest of European statesmen." M. Thiers. There is no public man, past or present, I believe, of whom there exists so many authentic portraits, for it is either one of the weaknesses, or one of the vanities, if you choose to so call it, of the ex-President of the French Republic to grant sittings to almost any painter of note who chooses to solicit the honor of reproducing him on canvas. M. Bonnat's portrait is, I need scarcely say, powerfully painted, but to my mind it fails to convey those traits of finesse which, to those acquainted with M. Thiers, must always constitute the strong points of resemblance in his features. I like Healy's portrait of him better, because it gives, as it were, more of

BOUGUERRAU, W. A., is represented by two beautiful pictures, "La Jeunesse et l'Amour" and "La

that the same objections were made to the works of Raphael. Of all living artists Bouguereau, perhaps, approaches nearest the qualities of the immortal Sanzio. These two pictures are the more to be noted from their having been painted under the in-

BRETON, JULES, exhibits a "Faneuse" painted as a pendant to his "Fileuse" of last year. The artist's strength lies unquestionably in this class of sub-

CABANEL, ALEXANDRE, is represented by two pictures, one a pertrait of Madame Pereire and the other a scene taken from Roman history. The first is, as usual with all this artist's pictures of this class, elaborated with infinite attention to details. In the treatment of the face there is the same tendency to idealization which, however popular it may render him with sitters, detracts more or less from the strength of the likeness. This fault, however, makes him an especial tavorite of the ladies. His subject picture this year is "Lucretia and Sextus Tarquin." It is highly artistic, but coldly classical. CARAUD has two charming subject pictures, "L'Abbé Complaisant" and "Le Printemps." which. if I don't mistake, are orders for New York. If so I congratulate the fortunate owner.

CERNAK, J., is represented by a nobie work entitled "Herzegovinans Returning to Their Plundered Villages." It is full of strong feeling and is broadly

CHAPLIN, CHARLES, exhibits an effective portrait of the figuerehead of the Senate, Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, painted with great spirit and force.

CHELMOUSKY, J., exhibits one of those strongly handled subjects which are rendering him famous. It is called a "Country Inn. Poland."

COMTE, P. C., is represented by a beautiful interior, a lady seated on a sofa with a pack of cards spread out before her. The picture is remarkable for its fine effects of light and shade and careful painting of details.

COMPTE-CALIX, F. C., exhibits "Une Noce Bresanne," painted in his liveliest and happiest style. This artist excels in what the French call tableaux

DAUBIGNY, C. F., has a splendid landscape in his est style. He entitles it "The Rising of the Moon." DELTI, C., has a beautiful picture, most poetically treated, entitled "The Golden Wedding,"

DETAILLE, EDOUARD, is represented by several works, oil and water color, the principal of which is the fine war picture sold to Mr. Hawk, of New York, entitled "A French General and his Staff Saluting Prussian Prisoners," and which has been brought back from America for the exhibition. In his large studio a trooper may frequently be found, in full equipment, posing for one of his battle pieces. The walls of the apartment are covered with a collection of military costumes and arms not to be found elsewhere. Many of these have been gleaned on the battle fields of France. M. Detaillé was an actor in most of the battle scenes which he has depicted.

DORE, GUSTAVE, is represented by a fine scriptural subject, "Jesus Condamné," and also by a poor landscape entitled "L'Aube."

DUBUFFE, EDOUARD, contributes two striking portraits, one of Emile Augier, the dramatist and academician, and the other of Harpignies, the artist. The head of the first is splendidly modelled. and, as regards fidelity of portraiture, leaves nothing to be desired. The pose is, however, stiff and too magisterial for the genial original.

DUBUFFE (fils) exhibits for the first time this year. He has two pictures full of promise—one a classical subject and the other a study, both, as far as manipulation goes, skilfully handled.

DURAN, CAROLUS sends portraits as usual-one of a lady reclining on a sofa (said to be an American). and the other of a child. They are rich in skillfully

FICHEL, E. F., has this year a capital picture-a scene at the once famous Cabaret de Ramponneau be accounted for by the fact that in this great on the Chaussee Clignancourt. This auberge was in and fast women of Paris. Its period of greatest popularity was under the Regency. The picture comprises a large number of figures in the varied and picturesque costumes of the day. The grouping is admirable, and the bustle and animation of the scene are rendered with amusing fidelity.

GUILLEMET, J. B. A., sends a coast scene, "Une Falaise à Marée Basse," which is carefully painted and "of the sea, breezy." It is refreshing in more ways than one to come across a picture of this kind. HARPIGNIES, H., is represented by a study of oaks wonderfully true to nature.

HENNER, J. J., exhibits two admirable pictures-a "St. John, the Baptist," and "Le Soir," No one can paint the human epidermis like him. " C'est la chair virante!" I heard a gentleman once exclaim after examining a picture of Henner's through a magnifying glass.

JACQUET, J. G., is only represented by a female portrait, but it is a good specimen of his style, and is, as usual, painted with great force and trathfulness. It will be remembered that this artist made a sensation at the Salon three years ago by a symple portrait of the same character. He disdains in his pictures the coquetry of accessories of which other fashionable portrait painters make such lavish use. but he compensates for their absence by beauty and depth of color. He is evidently a close student of the Venetian school.

JACQUEMART, Mile. NELIE, has a fine portrait of General d'Aurelle de Paladin, commander of the Army of the Lotre during the Franco-German war. Judging from this picture the General must have been upward of seventy when he assumed that position, and consequently at too advanced an age for vigorous effort.

LUMINAIS, E. V., is represented by two pictures which, though both excellent, are imerior in unportance to his contributions of last year. One is entitled "Le Prisonnier Gaulois." It is painted in the low key so much affected by this artist and which is so very effective. The subject is simply a prisoner swinging himself down the side of a precipice to escape from his captors; but the story is told with much force, and true color is given to the landscape. His second picture represents three young girls in a swing, and is charmingly painted. Maignan, A., exhibits an important historical picture entitled "L'Attentat d'Anagni." The moment of action is that when Sciarra Cojonna enjoins Bomface VIII. to abdicate, and when the Pope rephes with calm dignity, "I will die on the chair in which God has placed me." The work shows evidence of careful study and is bordly and effectively

MRISSONIER, I. L. E., exhibits a portrait, but that one of great interest-Dumas fils. The dramatist is represented seated at a table covered with books, and poses in the correct conventional style Vierge Consolatrice." This artist is reproached by of authorship. The likeness is of course good, but me rivers for want of breadth and too much | it does not give the face in its best and brightest

handled. M. Maignan has made marked progress.

expression. I confess I am disappointed by the

painted interiors—"Scene dans une Brasserie." The pictures of this artist are losing a good deal of their popularity. People are getting tired of those starting contrasts of white and black, without any gra dations of tone or intermixture of other colors.

NEUVILLE, A. M. DE, exhibits another of his interesting episodes of the Franco-German war, "The Battle of Forbach-Struggle at the Railway Station." It is painted with great spirit. Pictures of this class are becoming very popular in France. For a considerable time after the war no purchasers could be found for them.

PERRAULT, LEON, exhibits a dead Christ. The body, nearly nude, is extended on a white sheet. The head is powerfully painted, and the gloom of the subject is relieved by some fine effects of light and shade. Perrault is a pupil of Bouguereau.

PROTAIS, P. A., has a fine picture, entitled "Effet de Nuit Anrès la Rataille." It is treated in masterly style, and conveys forcibly to the mind all the hor ror and desolation of such scenes.

SAINTIN, EMILE, has two charming pictures-"The Young Soldier's First Engagement" and "Content de Sol-Meme." The first, a commission from America, repsesents a young West Pointer extorting from a beautiful girl a favorable answer to his proposals The subject is coquettishly treated and is the first of a series taken from our country which the artist proposes to paint. His second picture exhibits a beautiful girl admiring berself in a small hand mirror. The glass reflects the features in the prettiest way imaginable, and the effect produced by it at first is that of surprise, as it appears like a second face peeping out of an oval aperture in the panel of the wall. It is pleasant to hear M. Saintin recount his souvenirs of America. He, at least, has brought away with him agreeable impressions of our coun-

Toudouze, E., is represented by a beautiful picture, "La Femme de Loth." It is painted in the artist's best style and is one of the happiest efforts

WORM3, L. has two Spanish subjects; one, "La Fontaine du Taureau à Granade," an order from Miss Wolfe, of New York, and the other "La Fleur Preferrée." They are painted in the artist's most careful style, and are gems in their way.

AMERICAN ARTISTS. Our compatriots, I am happy to say, have been more than usually successful this year, both in the quality of their pictures and in the number ad-

ALCOTT. Miss. has a subject from still life, which will please her admirers.

BACON, HENRY, exhibits a clever composition taken from life on shipboard. Skittles and ship billiards usually enlist a curious variety of players and spectators, and it is one of these scenes that the artist has selected for his subject.

BECKWITH, G., has a portrait of a gentleman.

BLASHPIELD, E. H., has painted an interesting picture, illustrating the religious customs of pagan Rome. It is well composed and drawn, and affords promise of excellence in the treatment of this class

BLOOMER, J., has two landscapes, both worthy of

BRIDGMAN, F. A., has a fine picture, entitled "A Funeral Procession on the Nile." It is one of the most curious and attractive in the exhibition, and is the fruit of careful study. Being a reproduction of the mortuary ceremonies observed in ancient Egypt, the details had to be gleaned from the old monuments and put together in a manner that would satisfy the requirements of modern art. This Mr. Bridgman has done, and he is being rewarded for the labor bestowed on it by the attention which his work is exciting.

COLE, J., exhibits a clever cattle piece. DUBOIS, CHARLES, is represented by two excellent landscapes. One of them is "A View on the Hud-son River," the other a fine "Sunset on Long

GARDNER, Miss E. L. exhibits a Scriptural subject, "Ruth and Noomi." It is painted with a good deal who has profited so largely by the opportunities afforded by the French school.

HEALY, G. P. H., the doyen of our artistic colony. is represented by a fine picture of Gambetta. It gives a better idea of the mental and physical characteristics of this remarkable man than any previous likeness of him that I have seen. Mr. lealy also exhibits a beautiful portrait of a childhis own granddaughter. The work was evidently a labor of love.

KNIGHT, D. R., exhibits a beautiful landscape which forms a worthy pendant to his well known

"Les Laveuses." LELAND, H., contributes the portrait of a young Italian girl-a small but clever little picture and full of promise.

LOOMIS, C., exhibits a character study entitled "Un Fumeur." It is broadly and dashingly treated and displays considerable strength of handling. Low, R., exhibits a portrait of the American

prima donna. Mile. Albani, which is very successful MAY, EDWARD, has but one picture this year, and that a portrait. It is to be regretted that Mr. May is not represented by a more important work. He is an artist of great talent and his pictures are highly appreciated by French connoisseurs. Moss, FRANK, exhibits a study of a female head

which has some excellent points. It is not as good in color as in drawing.

PEARCE, C. S., exhibits a picture of remarkable strength-"The Death of the First Born." It is an Egyptian scene, and is painted from the artist's souvenirs and studies in the land of the Pharaohs, Both as a composition and as a painting it is a work

RUSSELL, of Montreal, has a portrait of Mr. Bunce.

SARGEST exhibits a portrait of a lady. TOMPKINS, MISS CLEMENTINA, exhibits a power fully painted picture entitled "Unwinding the

WARD, M., exhibits an excellent portrait. This young artist has been making rapid progress. Several others of our compatriots sent in pictures but they were not all fortunate enough to be re-When it is remembered that more than double the number of paintings that could find place on the walls had to be selected from by the committee, the fact of rejection does not carry with it the sense of humiliation and disappointment

I have left myself only space enough to mention a few of the principal works in this line which figure

which it would otherwise indict.

A bust of Cornellie, by Falguière : a bust of Berryer, by Chopin; a Phoebe, by Denecheau; an historical bas relief, by Mercier, intended for the front of the Louvre; a bust of Mgr. Guibert, Arch bishop of Paris, by Ofiva : the busts of two children. by Dubois; a bust of the late Francis Corbyn, by Frederick Beer : a statue of Music, by Delaplanche a Magdalen, by Noel, and a group by Gustave Doré The painters are all turning sculptors and the sculptors painters.

President MacMahon visited the Salon on Saturday last, accompanied by M. Waddington, Minister of Instruction and Fine Arts. The arrangement of the pictures had only just been completed when the connected with the Exhibition were present.

A NATIONAL PRIZE. The Minister of Fine Arts purchased yesterday Bouguereau's "Vierge Consolatrice" for the gallery

Circular Monitors That May Astonish the Turks.

THE ADMIRAL POPOFF AND NOVGOROD.

Peculiar Construction of These Naval Monsters.

THEIR ARMOR AND GUNS

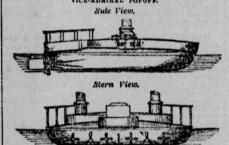
How the Gun Carriages Are Constructed and Worked in the Turrets.

PROPELLING POWER.

Owing to the preponderance of the Turkish fleet of lads in the Black Sea much interest attaches to the Russian navy, and all information regarding its real strength is eagerly sought by those desirous of a war. Where the war ships of Western Europe, in-cluding the English-built Turkish iron-clads, present a general similarity of design and construction, some of those belonging to Russia are unique in both respects will be put to the severest tests. The cyclad or circular ship has been under discussion in naval circles for practical shape, and the world will doubtless have many opportunities of judging whether the new system is worthy of the praise or abuse that is showered on it by its advocates and opponents. Of course the nations that have not accepted the circular ship are confident that it will fail, just as they were with regard to the American monitor, which now forms the basis of construction for modern iron-clad in Europe. The following description of the Russian circular ships is both accurate and interesting, and is fully illustrated by the accompanying cuts:-

THE POPOFFKAS. The circular iron-clads recently introduced in the Russian Imperial Navy have received the name of Popofikas, in honor of the inventor, Vice Admiral Popoff, of the imperial navy. There are now two of these vessels in the Russian navy, the Novgorod, launched four years ago and now in commission in the Black Sea, and the Vice Admiral Popolf, launched in 1875. These vessels have behaved well in heavy weather and the speed obtained has been good.

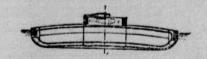
Six years ago Vice Admiral Popoff submitted his design for circular iron-clads to the Minister of the Russian navy. The object was to obtain an armorclad vessel, having a small draught-namely, 13 feetf dimensions, which should allow of an armament of a tew guns of heaviest cast and capable of steaming at a speed sufficient for all purposes of coast defence, VICE-ADMIRAL POPOFF.



His designs were made on the principle that in com parison with ordinary ships vessels of a circular form ent, and consequently greater possibility of proecting the water line with a formidable belt of armor plating, the decks with a thick armor, and the heavy guns with a strong and heavily armored breastwork. thus insuring, in accordance with the principles modern naval construction, the maximum of safety for both ship and crew. The advantage of the circular a small denth of water, has the greatest displacement in comparison with the weight it is possible to give her. From this it is therefore evident that a circula vessel is a representative of the highest development of the principle which is carried out by Mr. Reed in to obtain handiness of management, and a reduction of weight and broadening them to increase the displace-

The Vice Admiral Popost has an extreme diameter of 120 feet. She draws, having all weight on board, 12 feet 7 inches. To this must be added the longitudinally placed false keels. Her total displacement is 3,550 tons. The form of the midship or in fact of any radical section is as follows:-The bottom of the vessel is circular and flat, and parallel to the load water line.

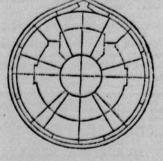
From the bilge turn around the bottom, the sections are curved, ascending in the form of quadrants of cirwhose semi-diameters are the depth of the vessel. The buil is framed with a network of radial frames and circular stringers which are plated both outside and in.



The ship's interior is divided into six watertight compartments by bulkheads. The outside plating of the vessel is worked in two thicknesses each of % inch, next to which is a backing of hollow girders 7 inches in depth, the spaces within and between them being filled with teak. The armor plating extends I foot 6 inches above and 4 feet 9 nches below the load water line. It is applied in two layers baving a teak planking between 6 inches in thickness. The inner plates are 7 inches in thickness throughout the armored belt, the outer ones being 9 inches in thickness in the upper streak and 7 inches in the lower. The ship's bottom is sheathed with wood and copper plates.

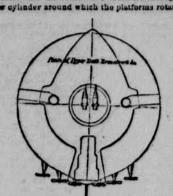
The beams of the upper deck run radially and are

connected and braced by circular pieces. The plating for the protection of the deck is 2% inches in thickness. The breastwork, behind which are the guns, is in the centre of the ship, 34 feet in diameter and 7 feet in height. The composition of the walls of the breast work is similar to the armored belt along the water line of the vessel, having same skin and hollow girders. Plan Showing Watertight Divisions.



the armor plating being 16 inches in thickness. The fired over it, en barbette, thus allowing accurate training and giving an all around fire, both exceedingly important points. The 12-inch 41 ton guns, firing shells weighing 715 Russian pounds, and using a charge of 150 Russian pounds, are mounted on separate platforms, which can be either moved independently or together, when it is desired to point both guns at the same time on a common object. A hollow cylinder in the centre, which allows the passage of the hydranic pipes, forms the axis around which each of the platforms carrying gun and carriage rotate. The men who work the guns are completely under the cover of the breastwork. The powder, shot and shell are passed

hollow cylinder around which the platforms rotate.



The gun carriages are especially interesting, and are the invention of Lieutenant Raskazoff, of the imperia Russian navy. The base of each carriage consists of two parallel armor plates six inches in thickness, which correspond to the sides of ordinary gun carriages. These plates are connected by front, rear and bottom plates. At the rear ends and to the exterior sides of the paralier plates are botted two hydraulic cylinders. Through the Iront ends plasses a massive horizontal shalt, supported by the plates, through which it passes. On the outer ends of the shaft are keyed hosty rocking levers, the opposite ends of which receive the trummons of the heavy guns. The shafts revolve in bearings, and the trummons of the content of the carriage. When the gun is raised from the loading to the man of the content of the co

ders, which will permit the return of the plungers and allow the gun to descend to its loading position.

But when the recoil of the gun has to be taken up the water from the cylinders escapes by the middle of the large pupe connecting the presses through a large cock, the water way of which is diminished as a matcaily and gradually as the gun descends under the incluence of the recoil and gravity.

Besides the cock the escape is further contracted by a loaded valve, so arranged that during the lifting of the gun to the firing position no water can escape.

The water, driven out of the cylinders by recoil, flows into a tank or overboard, the recoil not being stored up for lifting the gun again. The accumulator of this gun carriage serves only to store a minute's work of the pump so as to be able to raise the gun quickly for firing.

The motion of the gun from the loading to the firing position is limited by ouffers; the buffer which determines the loading position is placed under the centre

The motion of the gan from the loading to the firing position is imited by oulders; the buffer which determines the loading position is placed under the centro of gravity of the gan, while the limit of the firing position is determined by two buffers which are botted to the front ends of each carriage and receive shoulders made in the rocking levers.

The four parallel armor plates or sides of the two carriages which are the foundation of the system are connected to form one whole by front, rear and bottom plates, which frame in all the sides and form this one strong and simple base or frame of great strength. The frame, forming a turntable for two guns, is subported by twelve wheels. In the centre a massive ring is bolted to the bottom plate and connected to the sides, and serves to receive a pivot fixed in the centre of the turret. This central pivot is hollow, in order to permit the passage of the pressure pipe from pumps to the cylinders.

The turntable revolves round the pivot and is turned by a steam engine by means of pinnou and pinwheel fixed to the table. The starting handle of this engine, by which the guns are trained, as well as the handle of the valve for raising and lowering the gun, are arranged on the platform so as to be within convenient reach of the captain of the guns, who can thus easily give all the movements required.

The turntable is turnished with slights, which, being a little higher than the turret, permit of the guns being loaded univer cover, so that they need only be

a little higher than the turret, permit of the gum being loaded under cover, so that they need only be momentarily exposed while firing.

being loaded unner cover, so that they need only be momentarily exposed while Irring.

THE SNGINES.

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The engines for propelling the ship, eight in number, each of 30 nominal horse power, and working in the aggregate up to 4,480 indicated horse power, give motion to six independent screws, having parallel shafts placed in a longitudinal direction. Four of the screws are four-bladed and 10 feet 6 inches in diameter, while the two other ones—namely, the middle ones on each side—are three-bladed screws, with a diameter of about 14 feet 6 inches, and have their shafts situated lower down, so that in deep water they pass through the water much below the bottom of the vessel, while in shallow water they will be kept at rest in a position above the keels. The engine rooms occupy the aiter half of the ship. In the middle are the powder magazines and the shot and shell rooms. General Plan of Accommodation.

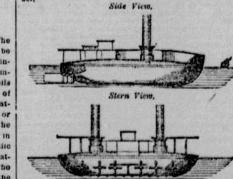
In the fore part, below the lower deck, are chain lockers and holds for provisions, water and officers' stores. Two separate botter rooms, with six botters in each, are placed symmetrically on each side of the diameter of the vessel. Coal bunkers are fitted along-side the botter rooms, close to the wing passage which runs around the side of the ship. The wardroom, captain's and officers' cabins are placed inside of the light superstructure which is built over the armored dock and around the breastwork. The fore part of this superstructure, as of the lower deck, is occupied by the crew. At the bow the Martens anchors are stowed. The cabins are carried over the size of the superstructure, and thence to the lower deck, where they are worked by steam windlasses. In the atter part of the ship are two radial hurricane bridges, placed seven feet alove the deck of the superstructure, and thence to the superstructure and the top of the breastwork. All the openings in the deck are provided with armored cover of the superstructure as the conditions. the superstructure and the top of the breastwork. All the openings in the deck are provided with armored covers of the same thickness as the deck, and when these are closed the ventilation is maintained by means of the extractive enannels made in the breastwork and the openings issued the latter.

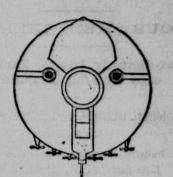
Three steam isanches and three other boats are stowed on civated supports on the deck. The Popular carries a crew of 120 officers and men, and a coal supply of 250 tons.

ply of 250 tons.

THE NOVGORDD.

This vessel is the sixter ship of the Admiral Popoll, and presents some slight differences in construction. Her diameter is less, as also is her draught of water. She carries two smokestacks and much lighter armor but is in every sense a formidable and serviceable ves





Plan of Upper Deck Breastwork.

Plan of Upper Deck Breatteenk.

The gun platforms of the Novgorod are very similar to those of the Popoff, but the guns do not disappear for loading as in the latter ship. The crew numbers 110 all told, and the coal supply is 200 tons.

The Popoff is in design much bolder than the Novgorod, the dispositions are better taken and she is in many respects an improvement on her sister ship, notably in the large three-bladed screws and in the disappearing system adopted for the guns.

The following table of comparative dimensions, armor thickness, armament and horse power, shows the difference in these particulars between the Admiral Popoff and the Novgorod:—

3	mirat Popon and the Novgorod:	(1)		Adm	inst	
		Nove	jorod.	Pol Ft.	off.	
r	Parameter .	101		121		
0	Extreme diameter		00	96		
1	Diameter of flat bottom	10	UU	NO	-	
	Depth in hold at centre, from under side of beam to top of					
1	the trames of the double bot-	-	200	20	200	
r	1000	13			00	
	Draught of water forward	13	2	12		
4	Draught of water aft	13	2	14		
	Draught of water, mean	13	2	13	00	
4	Height of barbette tower from	-			010	
8	Diameter of barbette tower, out-		00	13	3	
18	sido	30	00	34	00	
1	Height of upper deck at side,					
h	from load water line amidships	1	0	Jan Land		
n	Displacement, in tons	2,490		3,550		
,	Area of midship section in square					
y	leet	1,170		1,416		
0	Engines, nominal horse power	480		640		
•	Coal supply, in tons	200		250		
	· Propetters, scrow, in number	0		6		
é	Complement of officers and men.	110		120		
-	Armament, breech-load'g guns— Two in number, each weigh-				104	
u	ing, in tons	28		40		
ā	Smaller guns in unarmored	-			16	
1	breastwork					
d	Height of armor on side above					
d	water	1		1		
	Depth of armor below load water	1163				
	hue amidships	4	8			
n	Thickness of armor on sides (in-		3000	1100	1999	
	cluding equivalent thickness					
18	for the hollow tron girders be-					
14	hind armor)		11			
	Thickness of armor on lower		**	ATT DE		
8	streak			2 234	144	
	Thickness of armor on barbette		9			
n				1	1000	
n	Thickness of deck plating		11	1		Į
	amounted of deck plating		236		43	ı
ч			-			

### FERRYBOAT COLLISION.

THE FULTON FERRYBOAT AMERICA COLLIDER WITH THE FARRAGUT IN THE NEW YORK SLIP-ONE PERSON INJURED.

Considerable excitement was created on the New York side of Fulton ferry yeaterday morning by the collision of two of the ferryboats—the America and the Farragut. Fortunately only one person was injured to any appreciable extent, although for a while it was feared that lives had been lost. Much alarm was caused by the collision, and the stampede which ens resulted in bruises to several persons.

The time of the accident was half-past ten o'clock The ferryboat Farragut, one of the largest of the line was lying in the southern slip on the New York side preparing to start for Brooklyn. A large number o passengers were on board, the ladies' cabin being especially well filled. The signal for starting was the arrival of the America, which was ploughing its way through of the America was Mr. Borden Sanford, spoken of by his employers as experienced and trustworthy and of long service in the company. As his boat neared its destination he slackened speed, as is customary, and bore down on the northern slip. The sea was running high, and the boat kept drifting to the south so perceptibly that it soon became apparent that a collision was nevitable. The pilot quickly blew the danger whistle, and the deck hands hastened forward and began urging the passengers to the stern. The ladies screamed as they ran backward, and many men uccame equally irightened. For a few memorits there was a rush for the life preservors, causing quite a destination he stackened speed, as is customary, and

On board the Farragut the passencers standing for-ward saw with narm the America bearing direct upon them, and became panie stricken. A rush for the stern ensued, and several persons were knocked down.

In the midst of the excitement the collision occurred, the bow of the America crashing beneath the guards of the Farragut, and shaking both boats with great violence. One man was thrown headlong from the deck of the America to that of the Farragut, but beyond a

ience. One man was thrown headlong from the deck of the America to that of the Farragut, but beyond a few brunses on the head and arms he got up uninjured. Miss M. I. Barnes, of No. 658 Charlton avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down and had one of her feet painfully crushed. Several other persons were struck with flying spitniers, but not much hurt. Several minutes caused before the passengers became calm. In the meantime the boats were separated and the passengers of the America landed, after which she was steamed over to the lerry company's repair docks in Brooklyn.

Miss Harnes, the injured lady, was conveyed to her home in a carriage, and Dr. John G. Johnson was sent by the forty officials to render surgicial assistance. He lound her doing west, and reported that her wounds will have headed whith a few days.

The only damage received by the Farragut was the loss of her rudder chain, but the America fared badly, the forward rating of the ladies' cabin being tora away and a portion of the "hood" demolished.

What THE FERRY OFFICERS RAY.

A HERALD reporter called on Ferry Superintendent De Grau yestering afternoon to obtain his version of the accident. That official investigation, but expected to make one to-day. From all he had heard, however, he was of the belief that the collision was "one of those accidents which are bound to occur despite every procaution." Had the boats been of equal size the only result he thought would have been a slight "shake up," but the bow of the America being lower in the water it went beneath the Farragut's guarafs and caused the damage and panic. The water, Mr. De Grau stated, was very rough at the time, and carried the boat beyond sight bronnes, except Miss Barnes. The damage to the America will not exceed \$2,000.

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Associate ation met yesterday afternoon at No. 23 Park row, the President, Mr. N. P. Stanton, in the chair. The follow-Woodward, McMahan, Ward: Colonels Scott, Gilder sleeve, Wingate, Ward; Lieutenant Colonel Sanford, Majors Futton and Holland, Captains Stony and Casey, and Meaurs, Schemerhern and Judd. Colonel Ward on behalf of the prize committee, reported an unwillingness on the part of several gentlemen who had formerly given prizes to be shot for at the spring meeting to come forward with donations this meeting to come forward with donations this year. Lieutenant Coionel Sanford, on behalf of the committee appointed to make arrangements for the long range military match, stated that the large bere rifles now in use by the National Guard would not be effective at the extreme distances at which it was contemplated to shoot the second stage of this competition, and, therefore, it would be necessary to employ a special military rifle of smaller calibre and greater range. A resolution passed whereby the Executive Committee were empowered to take the necessary steps for procuring from Congress as annual national military prize of the value of about 5500, to be shot for at Creedmoor every year by mombers of the regular army and militar throughout the country. The Secretary received instructions to provide in future a military or other match for the middle of each week. The vexations rule which permits members to shoot in matches under assumed names was discussed at considerable length by several of the members. Finally the whole matter was referred to Judge Gildersieeve, Colonel Wingste and Lieutenant-Colonel Saniord. The Board adjourned until the first Tuesday of next month.

## ENLIVENING MATTERS.

Two or three days ago Francis H. Wood was arrested in Seventy-lourth street for disorderly conduct. He was taken to the Fifty-seventh Street Court on Monday and stated he did not live with his folks because they would not recognize him, as he was slightly insane. His father was wealthy, but not living with his family. His was given a room in Soventy-fourth street and his board paid. He had become dissatisfied with his life in a garret and had opened an entertainment, in the course of which he was arrested. He goes to the Commissioners of Uharities and Correction.